

Today's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, on SATURDAY, the 25th September, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1896.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 25th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1896. [1398]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED AND TRUSTWORTHY, SUB-EDITOR AND REPORTER, FOR THE "JAPAN DAILY ADVERTISER."

Apply to

THE PROPRIETOR, No. 49, Yokohama.

[1399]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ROHILLA" FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:— From London, &c., *ex S.S. Valatia*. From Australia, *ex S.S. Ballarat*. From Calcutta, *ex S.S. Chusan*. From Persian Gulf, *ex B. I. S. N. Co.* and Bombay Persian S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 10 A.M. TO-MORROW.

Goods not cleared by the 12th instant at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here after which no Claims will be recognised.

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1896. [1431]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "BELGIC."

The above Steamship having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1896. [1400]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAIWAN."

Captain Vaughan, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1896. [1400]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1896. [1427]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORES of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CADIZ ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPERS, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1896. [1428]

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The Purest Ingredients only are used, and the utmost Care and Cleanliness exercised in the Manufacture throughout.

The Water used is proved by repeated Analyses to be Absolutely Pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Expenses when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER,

SODA WATER,

LEMONADE,

POTASH WATER,

LITHIA WATER, SEITZER WATER,

SARSAPARILLA WATER,

TONIC WATER,

GINGER ALE,

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1896.

BIRTH.

On the 30th ultimo at Nagasaki, the wife of Mr. W. K. WILSON, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Sapporo, Japan, on the 20th ultimo, of cholera infantum, GRANT, only child of the Rev. U. G. and Nora Murphy, Nagoya, aged one year, nine months, and eighteen days.

At 219 C, Bluff, Yokohama, the 27th ultimo, of heart failure, JOSEPH COFFIN HILL, aged 56 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1896.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF TRAFALGAR.

The British Navy League has issued an invitation to all its branches and members at home and abroad to commemorate in some way the coming anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar and the death of the greatest of our Naval heroes, the deathless Nelson.

The Committee of the Branch of the Navy League in Hongkong have, we understand, declined to accept the invitation, on the ground that the community is of too cosmopolitan a character, and that such a celebration would therefore be out of place here.

There may be very good reasons for not attempting anything of the kind in Hongkong, but the cosmopolitan composition of the community is not certainly one of them.

If it was, it would be an equally good reason for not celebrating Her Majesty's Birthday, or the anniversary of Her Accession to the Throne, or Her Coronation.

Hongkong is still an English Colony, under an English Governor, with a large garrison and, so far as the European element of the population is concerned, with a large preponderance of British subjects over all the foreigners combined.

According to Mr. LOCKHART, nearly all the Chinese in the Colony have strong claims in that direction, too.

If there is any element in the population that on such occasions ought to be considered it is the German community.

They are, of all the foreign constituents, the most numerous and the most important.

There can be nothing offensive to them in any commemoration of NELSON or of his crowning victory at Trafalgar.

The consequences of that battle were world-wide, and it struck the first blow in the great struggle for Continental freedom that was brought to so glorious a conclusion by the Germans in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814.

Of Frenchmen and Spaniards in the Colony there are so few that they themselves would not claim the right to interfere with the celebration of any national festival, and this particular celebration would not be, in these days, a commemoration of a victory gained over any particular nation, over any enemy who still confronts us in any hostile attitude, so much as a naval festival on which to recall the memories and record the victories over obstacles of all kinds, obtained by the British Navy in all climates and in every period of its history, the day being selected because it is the anniversary of the

crowning success of a long and doubtful struggle and the latest in point of date. Waterloo was officially celebrated for many years. It was commemorated again this year in a very marked manner. Why should not the anniversary of Trafalgar become a national festival, on which we might recall and commemorate all the naval heroes of the past, summed up in NELSON; all the triumphs and victories of the centuries gone by, both in peace and in war, which gave to us at Trafalgar the proud title of Mistress of the Seas?

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A Committee with very full powers was appointed in the early part of this year to inquire into and report on the Tung Wah Hospital. Dr. LAWSON first in his report on the Plague in 1894 and Dr. ATKINSON, while Acting Colonial Surgeon, having called attention to serious defects in the management of it. The institution of this inquiry followed closely, we believe, on the interview between His Excellency the Governor and the then newly elected Directors of the Society for the current year, the Directors not having accepted the sound advice and the prudent admonitions then given them. If that Committee is still sitting we commend most earnestly to their attention the proceedings at an inquest held yesterday by Commander Hastings to investigate the circumstances attending the death in the Tung Wah Hospital of CHAN I. This man went into the Hospital suffering from beri-beri. A few hours after his admission he broke a basin and with the jagged edge attempted to cut his throat. He was heard to break the basin. He was seen in the very act of attempting to cut his throat and was stopped, but not before he had succeeded in injuring a blood vessel. A Chinese doctor was sent for, but as this was a surgical matter he knew nothing and could do nothing. A Chinese surgeon was sent for and came. He put some red powder on the wound and a bit of rag, which, as he said, stopped the bleeding. The man died in a very short time, but certainly not under half an hour. At the inquest Dr. BELL gave evidence and said that the man did not die of beri-beri, that he died from hemorrhage from the wound in the throat, that he could not well have died from loss of blood under half an hour from the time the wound was inflicted, and that if anybody had been there with the least knowledge of surgery the hemorrhage could easily have been stopped and the man's life saved, so far, at least, as it was endangered by the man's own rash attempt to cut his throat.

How many men, brought to the Tung Wah suffering from broken bones and other injuries requiring surgical knowledge for their treatment and cure, have died in the same way as CHAN I through the gross ignorance of the so-called Chinese doctors in charge. They have some knowledge of medicine, in that they are acquainted with many remedies sanctioned by the experience of many hundreds of years for the simplest and most common ailments. Every experienced old woman in an English village possesses the same kind of knowledge. But of surgical knowledge of the very simplest description these Chinese doctors have no knowledge and profess to have none. Any man who has gone through a course of instruction in "First Aid to the Wounded" knows more than they do. Is it right that the Tung Wah should be permitted to kill men like this; that in 1896 there should be in Hongkong a place called a hospital, under Government supervision and control and largely endowed and chartered by Government; where men are taken or go simply to die without the slightest effort being made to ascertain the true character of their sickness; no treatment applied that has the faintest pretence of being scientific; where, if a man's constitution is able to pull him through, he pulls through and lives; but where nothing is done, and most things are left undone that might help nature to effect a cure?

If CHAN I had lived he could have been brought up and severely punished for the attempt on his own life. If he had died in any hospital or workhouse in England, under similar circumstances, somebody would have been tried for manslaughter, and as certainly convicted and sentenced. Men and women in England are constantly brought before Magistrates and sent to prison for long periods for allowing their children to die without calling in medical assistance. They have omitted to do so on religious grounds and from conscientious motives, yet they are convicted and punished as ignorant, prejudiced, superstitious, because it is the first duty of an enlightened Government to combat ignorance, prejudice, and superstition where it endangers human life. Why should the Government in Hongkong tolerate, and not only tolerate but encourage and support, ignorance and prejudice and superstition in the Chinese here and allow the sacrifice of many lives annually rather than make any efforts, however slight, to combat their opinions and improve their practices. The Tung Wah should be either entirely done away with or so modified and improved that no more persons shall die in it from easily preventable causes.

If the Tung Wah wants improving out of existence, what about the so-called Sanitary Board? The third conviction was yesterday recorded against its members for deliberate breaches of the law, for ignorance of their powers and duties, and for a reckless disregard of the rights and properties of others; that stands almost wholly unopposed in the annals of official humbugdom. They are individually ignorant of the most elementary principles of law. They are too conceited to take the trouble to make a cursory

study of the Ordinances they have to administer. They have got the notion into their heads that they, being officials, are above the law and so can safely disregard its provisions. They are apparently not quite as regardful of truth as they ought to be. In three cases now before the Sanitary Board the sworn evidence of Dr. CLARK and his followers on matters of fact about which there ought to have been no room for mistake and have accepted and acted on the evidence of Mr. DANBY and of the Chinese. The present Sanitary Board is just as useless, just as ignorant, just as prejudiced, just as great an impediment to healthful progress as the Tung Wah, and both ought to go, or at least undergo very extensive alterations and improvements.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

COUNT SCHOULOFF.

LONDON, September 3rd.

Count Schouloff has had a paralytic stroke and his condition is critical.

THE UNITED STATES.

The National Convention of the Gold Democrats, at Indianapolis, has adopted a platform upholding the gold standard and opposing the free coinage of silver. It has nominated General Palmer, of Illinois, as its candidate for the Presidency.

(Special to Nagasaki Express.)

THE GERMAN AND BRITISH FLEETS.

YOKOHAMA, August 24th.

H.M.S. *Humber* and the German men-of-war *Kaiser*, *Princess Wilhelm*, and *Irma* arrived at Hakodate on Sunday last. H.M.S. *Centurion*, *Grafton*, *Undaunted*, *Immortalite*, *Narcissus*, *Spartan*, *Flora*, *Rainbow*, *Zelus*, and *Albatross*, all to-day for a cruise in northern waters.

(From Japanese Papers.)

RUSSIAN CRUISER ASHORE.

SHIMONOSEKI, August 27th.

The Russian cruiser *Pamiat Azova* is reported to have grounded on a sunken rock near the entrance to Vladivostok.

THE KOREAN VOLCANO AGAIN.

SEOUL, August 27th.

More arrests of pro-Japanese Koreans have been made in the Capital, the latest of importance being that of Kim Yung-un.

RESIGNATION OF THE JAPANESE MINISTRY.

TOKYO, August 28th.

Masquie Ito and the whole of the Ministry have resigned.

(From Bangkok Observer.)

THE WAR IN MATABELELAND.

LONDON, August 29th.

Mr. Rhodes has arranged the terms of surrender for eight important chiefs in the Matopos Hills.

CRETE.

LONDON, August 29th.

The acute financial straits of Turkey is making the Porte more yielding to Crete, and the Consuls at Candia have been instructed to inform the Cretans that, unless they accept the concessions obtained, they will lose the sympathy of Europe. Greece is acting on the same lines.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The Observatory officials reported to-day as follows:—

On the 5th at 4.15 p.m. there appeared to be a depression in the Pacific to the East of North Luzon.

At 5 p.m. the barometer read 29.69, falling.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French cruiser *Alger* arrived at Yokohama on the 19th inst.

H.M.S. *Humber* will leave Yokohama bound for Hongkong on the 13th inst.

It is reported that Count Matsui will leave Tokyo for the United States during the current month.

THE Japanese Government is said to have granted the Nippon Yusen Kaisha a subsidy of \$1,200,000 for running a line of steamers to Formosa.

LETTERS for officers and men on board the vessels composing the Cruising Squadron should be forwarded to Nagasaki, where a ship will shortly call for them.

THE China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. advertise their annual meetings to be held on the same day and at the same hour, namely, at noon on the 26th inst.

The death of Captain McKee, Captain Superintendent of the Shanghai Police Force, is announced. Our morning contemporary states that this very sad event occurred on Saturday last, at Yokohama.

It is notified by the United Telegraph Companies that the Japanese lines have not yet recovered from the effects of the recent storm in the north, and telegrams are therefore still subject to considerable delay.

We understand that the reason for the Indian mailboat due here on the 8th from Calcutta being a chartered vessel, namely the "B. I." liner *Kangra*, is attributable to the fact of the *Aradon* *Apar* having been docked in Calcutta for an extensive overhaul. It is rumoured the *Aradon* *Apar*, Capt. Hansen, will shortly be sold and be replaced by a new steamer, now being built on the Clyde, and that Captain Olliff will be sent home to bring out the new boat.

"SPLITTING HEADACHE." Booh, man! Why this heat is only a trifle—so long as you can manage to keep your head cool! This is only our No. 2 summer; by and by we shall have the autumn. Suffering from a splitting headache! Why it was only 94 in the coolest part of this office to-day and yet leaders were written and all the other work connected with getting out this issue was done just as easily as shelling peas or knitting an odd sock when the day's work is over. You'd better go home almost immediately, if not sooner. TADA!

A SENSATIONAL fatality occurred at Berlin on the 12th ultimo. Herr Lillental, a German inventor, was making a trial of a flying machine which he had invented when he fell from the machine and was killed.

THE Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside any vessel holding the answering pennant, between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

MR. YAMADA KENTOKU, Japanese Consul in Bombay, writes to his Government, under date of 8th July, that the defects in Japanese matches are very serious and display a lack of integrity on the part of Japanese manufacturers and exporters.

THE Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Rifle Association notifies that the Interport Match will probably take place during the last ten days of October and members are therefore requested to get into practice for the event as early as possible.

We hear that the flotation of the Shanghai Oil Mills Company, Ltd., has been successfully accomplished and that four months hence the mills will be turning out large quantities of cotton-seed and other oils, for which a ready sale is assured.

TELEGRAMS received by native dealers report that at the September opium sales in Calcutta Patna fetched only 1-83 rupees as against 1-05 rupees in August, while Benares went up three points, fetching 1-33 rupees per chest as compared with 1-30 at the auctions held early in August.

One million yen is the capital to be raised for the Imperial Sugar Refinery in Tokyo, and on an estimated output of 210,000 bags in ten months a dividend of 37 per cent. per annum is expected. The *Hyogo News* says it is probable that the Momotetsu Refinery will be incorporated with the Imperial.

THE Secretary of the Peking Mining Company courteously informs us that the mill ran 28 days during August crushing 1100 tons yielding 384 ounces of gold. Fifty tons of concentrates were calcined and yielded 55 ounces of the precious metal. The cyanide clean-up was not finished when the cablegram was despatched.

THE Tokio *Nichi Nichi* reports that it has been decided by the Governor-General's Office of Formosa to employ Dr. W. Myers as adviser to the Government. Dr. Myers was formerly employed by the Chinese Maritime Customs at Takao, and, having been in Formosa for 17 years, he is not only well versed in the Formosan language, but well acquainted with the habits and customs of the natives, and is, moreover, popular among the aborigines and foreign residents.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Osaka-maru*, it is now stated, opens the service from Japan to Kelung on September 1st. Her ports of call are Ujima, Moji and Nagasaki, and she reaches her destination on the 8th. Her homeward trip will be started on the 11th. Two-thirds of the cargo spaces on these steamers are to be reserved for the Government; one-third is open to general shippers. Each of the three vessels retained for this service exceeds 2,300 tons. Mr. Kondo has been appointed N. Y. K. manager in Kelung.—*Hogo News*.

Thus the Singapore *Free Press* "Topicalist" re the heroic manner in which the *Illis* sailors met their death:—Who is there who did not read with quickened pulse the story of how the gallant crew of the *Illis* met their fate that stormy night on the reef-bound coast of Shan-tung? After the word was said that human hope there was none, they raised their voices in loyal cheers for their Emperor and their homeland, and sang that patriotic song inspired by the colours of their national flag, the "Black, White, Red." That story will go down to future years enshrined in German hearts. No gallanter or nobler end could any man desire.

In his *Weekly Share List* issued at noon to-day Mr. ERICH GEORGE writes:—"The August settlements passed off satisfactorily, and, as forecasted in my last report, the market during the week has been very strong, and several of the leading stocks show an appreciable advance, notably Banks, Dock shares, and China Sugars. The market closes very firm for many stocks. The Dairy Farm Company has been recommended, and I now quote the stock with 5s nominal being the amount paid up on the 5s 7s shares. He quotes Docks at 200 to 201 per cent. premium for 31st October; Banks, buyers at 191 per cent. prem.; China Sugars \$130 for 31st December.

YESTERDAY afternoon Commander Hastings (Coroner) held an inquest on the body of CHAN I, who died in the Tung Wah Hospital. Evidence led showed that deceased was suffering from *ber-beri*, and that he decided to commit suicide in order to relieve himself of the agony he suffered. With this object in view he broke a wash-basin and with the sharp edge of a piece of the broken vessel he cut his throat. From the evidence of Dr. Bell it appears that the unfortunate man was left bleeding for two hours and he was of opinion that had deceased's wound been properly attended to he would not have died. It therefore appeared that the native "doctor" who attended to him was incapable of treating the wound properly, so as to stop the hemorrhage. In recording a finding of "death from hemorrhage caused by a wound in the throat, self-inflicted," Captain Hastings recorded his opinion that had a European surgeon been called in before the man had been bleeding for half an hour death would not have resulted from hemorrhage. QUERIES: What, then, is to blame for the neglect and incompetency that led to the death? Are not the persons who control the Tung Wah greatly to blame? Does not this shocking case point to the urgent necessity for disposing with the services of native "quacks" in hospitals in this Colony?

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB AQUATIC SPORTS.

President:—His Excellency Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.

Chairman:—Hon. Comdr. W. C. H. Hastings, R.N. (Retd.)

Committee:—M. A. A. Sousa, Esq.; A. Denton, Esq.; R. F. Lammer, Esq.; E. Blachoff, Esq.; T. H. Reid, Esq.; R. K. Leigh, Esq.; W. Machell, Esq.; G. A. Caldwell, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer:—W. H. Pitt, Esq.

Hon. Secretary:—W. Armstrong, Esq.

Umpire:—T. H. Reid, Esq.; A. Denton, Esq.

Referee:—R. K. Leigh, Esq.

Starter:—G. A. Caldwell, Esq.

Official Time-keeper:—Mr. A. A. Sousa, Esq.

Handicappers:—R. F. Lammer, Esq.; G. O. Hayward, Esq.; M. A. A. Sousa, Esq.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Occidental and Oriental Co's steamship *Belgia*, Capt. J. H. Rinder, R.N.R., from San Francisco, via Yokohama and Nagasaki, with the American mails up to 8th August, arrived in harbour this morning. We are indebted to our San Francisco exchanges for the subjoined interesting telegrams:—

ROME, July 30th.

Father Martinelli, Prior-General of the Augustinians, has been appointed successor to Mr. Sotoli as papal delegate to the United States.

ATLANTIC CITY (N. J.), July 30th.

The Reading Railroad express, which left Philadelphia at 5.40 o'clock this evening for Atlantic City, crashed into a Pennsylvania Railroad excursion train at the second signal tower, about four miles out from here. The Pennsylvania train was returning to Bridgeton with a party of excursionists from that place, Millville and neighboring towns. As a result of the accident nearly a score are dead, while three times that number are badly injured and many more may die. William Thaw, a telegraph operator in the tower house, was arrested late to-night and held pending an inquiry. It is thought that he caused the disaster by giving the wrong signal.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 31st.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), with his wife and daughter, arrived here to-day on board the steamer *Norman*, from Table Bay, Cape Colony. Although he started on his tour of the world, in feeble health, being obliged often to take to his bed between the delivery of lectures and not withstanding an attack of illness in India, he looks the picture of health now. Asked regarding his own plan, Mr. Clemens replied that he intends to remain in England no longer than six months and that time he will spend in some quiet place away from London, where he intends to write a book.

LONDON, July 31st.

When Mr. Gladstone was yesterday, visited on by one hundred members of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Club at Haverdon Castle, he personally escorted the visitors about the grounds and narrated the history of the castle to them. The Americans were greatly pleased by the warmth of his reception, and thanked Mr. Gladstone heartily for his courtesy. They then gave him three cheers. Mr. Gladstone was delighted with this token of appreciation, and said it was the first time he had heard American cheers.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* reports that Dr. Peters, formerly chairman of the German Colonial Society, has quit Germany, probably for good. The correspondent adds that this will put an end to the inquiry into Herr Ribbel's charges against him, which resulted in his resignation as chairman of the German Colonial Society.

The Chesterfield Cup (handicap), valued at 300 sovereigns, part in specie, added to a sweepstake of 15 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds and upward, was won by Theodore Baldy Phoebeus Apollo, from eleven starters at Goodwood to-day. The Duke of Westminster's *Templeton* was second and George Lambton's *Red Hat* was third.

August 1st.

The rumour which for some time past has been given circulation in social circles that the Queen was about to abdicate is entirely without foundation.

The result of the naval manoeuvres just concluded has given a shock to Englishmen who imagine that Great Britain's naval bulwark was impregnable. The idea of the manoeuvres was that a foreign fleet trying to reach Loughswilly and that a British fleet which was much stronger and faster had to prevent it. The foreign fleet met off Torbay and the British fleet was forced from Loughswilly to the Cape, close by, but the foreign fleet did not try to pass up the Irish sea. It went round to the west coast of Ireland and succeeded in reaching Loughswilly unmolested. This was a complete reversal of what was generally expected, and is held to prove that the landing of an invading force in Great Britain is quite possible, even though a greatly superior naval force should be trying to bar the way.

The long and elaborate article by John Morley, the late Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the *Nineteenth Century*, on arbitration, is attracting considerable attention. Mr. Morley contends that while the line of difference between Salisbury and the Marquis of Salisbury is narrow, yet one British *non-partisan* could easily convert it into a wick of a fratricidal war. He strongly believes that what is to be done must be done quickly and dears the result of fatalistic confidence in the wisdom of Downing-street.

Mr. Morley adds that if the Foreign Office leaves arbitration alone it would be nothing of a disaster to one of the greatest causes now moving the Western world. If Lord Salisbury falls, the question will be set back many years.

BERLIN, August 1st.

The Emperor will hold this fall the grandest naval manoeuvres yet essayed by German navy. The fleet will consist of fifty-three ships including twenty-four torpedo boats. Admiral von Koenig has selected the torpedo schooner *Blucher* as his flagship. Prince Henry of Prussia, contrary to expectations, will not have an important command.

All the newspapers publish President Cleveland's proclamation against filibustering. Premier Canovas is said to have paid a high eulogy at a Cabinet Council, characterizing it as the act of a statesman, which ratified the good feeling which the President of the United States always exhibited toward Spain.

NEW YORK, August 1st.

The *Times* London special says:—It is more than surmised in official quarters here that there has been a sort of palace revolution in Russia, and that Prince Lobanoff, if not overthrown, has been deposed of his unlimited power as Foreign Minister. He has been from the beginning hand in glove with the German Emperor, much so as to amply justify the original suspicion that his appointment was managed from Berlin.

Credit for his defeat is now given to the Tsar's mother, who never has forgotten that she is a Danish princess and who hates all things German. Whether she likes all things English is not so clear. But for the moment, at least, English statesmen think the way may be opened for a more effective pro-Christian policy in the Levant.

It is understood that between his Greek, English and Danish relatives the young Tsar has been brought up to know the truth about Armenia and Crete, and to say that Russia shall no longer play the monstrous part of the Sultan's supporter in these crimes against civilisation.

Upon this new basis, I am told, fresh negotiations are proceeding among the Powers, and

It is not impossible that Germany may find herself alone, or, at best, with only Austria's lukewarm assent, in the position of backing up Turkish misrule. If all this be true, and there are numerous indications that it is, then at last something can be done to break the shameful deadlock in the East.

LONDON, August 3rd.

The *Standard* denies the report that Sir Charles Tupper is to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada.

The first day in England of Li Hung-chang was quiet, and his occupation was confined to a drive around Hyde Park and Pall Mall.

The *Times* this morning has an article regarding Li Hung-chang's views and the object of his mission to England. The Chinese statesman considers, this article says, that England could, if she had chosen, have prevented China's disastrous war with Japan. He therefore reproaches England with wanting friendship and contends that China was taken by surprise when entirely unprepared for war. He now desires as an evidence of sympathy that England should concede to China the right to make a substantial addition to the duties charged under the treaty between them upon goods entering Chinese ports.

The fall of silver, Li Hung-chang contends, has rendered the revenue derived from these duties of half its original value. Japan has already secured a similar relaxation of the old restrictions. Li Hung-chang hints, according to the *Times* article, that this increase in China's revenues will be devoted to the purchase of warlike stores in Europe.

"He assures us," says the *Times*, "he has great reforms already in operation, including provision for a fleet and an army which within five years will place China in a position that would render impossible any such defeat as she recently endured."

PEKING, August 4th.

It is learned that the Chinese Government withholds its permission to Russia to construct railways through Manchuria. A convention which was to give effect to this permission is still unratified. The attempt to raise funds in America for railways in China has failed, and the projected Chinese-American bank has collapsed.

LONDON, August 5th.

A representative of Reuters' Telegraph Company was informed to-day from a reliable source that all the statements to the effect that Great Britain has acknowledged the sovereignty of Brazil over the island of Trilidada, off the coast of Brazil, are premature. It was added, however, that a solution of the question in favour of Brazil is not impossible.

A despatch from Madrid to the Central News reports that the article in the province of Valencia as a serious Republican uprising. The leader of the insurgents, Bernardo Toledo, was at one time a student of medicine in New York city, and his brother is now in command of a band of insurgents in Cuba. Among the persons taken into custody in connection with the disturbances is one who had in his possession when arrested a number of compromising letters, some from Buenos Ayres and others from the United States.

Stores of arms have been discovered in two places, and several arrests have been made in Madrid, where extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent an uprising. It is suspected by the authorities that conspiracies exist in Saragossa and other places. Anti-Protestant feeling among the people, the despatch says, is spreading, and is especially strong against Americans, who are suspected of promoting the agitation.

TIENTSIN NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

Tientsin, August 26th.

Mr. C. Laverholm, who went a month ago with Tactel Chen, late Railway Director, and the late Chinese Consul at Singapore, to Shaoh to inspect certain coal and iron mines in that province has just returned. He makes the same report as the former expert who examined them, that they are good paying mines. Mr. Laverholm's friends have remained in Shaoh.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG AND THE RAILWAY. H.E. Chang Chih-tung has petitioned the Emperor to appoint Sheng Tactel as Tactel of the Hankow Railway line, the same office as that filled by Wu Yumei for the Peking-Tientsin line. On account of this and the Telegraph question Capt. H. Bohr went to Peking and arranged with H.E. Count Cassin. Capt. Bohr by this time doubtless is in your city. He and Sheng Tactel are expected here at the end of this month, about 28th inst. So we are after all to have Sheng Tactel with us to fill his various offices and perform his many duties in connection with the China Merchants' Co., the Telegraph, and the Railway.

GERMANS TO THE FRONT.

And inasmuch as H.E. Chang Chih-tung and Sheng Tactel are known to be in favour of Germany and the Germans you will now get a clearer idea of the German Minister's reasons for breaching this and other matters to Victory Wang before he left here for Peking. Our German friends are practical people and have tact, and as Sheng Tactel's hands are well oiled nothing can stick to them. We have heretofore always been under the impression that Chang Chih-tung was in favour of England, but since Sheng Tactel's visit to him, although he leaned to the German side in some matters, he has now become altogether German. Things change at times and this is one of them.

SEVERE GREENER PARTURES.

Mr. Thompson, late war correspondent of the *London Times*, has also discovered this truth. His effects were sold at auction here a few days ago, and he has left us to be recompensed in Japan perhaps for his fallures here. There are a few more like him who will find out that matters will turn out for them in the same way—all for want of tact and Downing Street's good will.

CONCESSION TO RUSSIA.

To-day another "bunder" by Reuters reaches us concerning Li Hung-chang, that he gives no concession to Russia for a Manchurian Railway, etc. True enough, he has no power to give, but he knows it was fixed on the same day that France was granted permission to extend the Tonkin line into China. And he also knows that the favorite nation clause since May, 1895, doesn't read as it did up to that date. Russia, France, and Germany all know, but the United States and British Legations do not seem to know yet how it really reads now. Neither did Sir R. O'Connor know, therefore he left difficulties here behind him which it will take a dozen or more of Claude MacDonalds to clear away.

THE GALLIC.

The O. & C. Co's well known Hongkong-Frisco liner *Gallie*, which unfortunately took the ground in the Straits of Shimonsacki the other day, under circumstances already reported in this journal, arrived here early this morning in company with the *Belgia*. She temporarily repaired at Nagasaki and will be thoroughly overhauled and repaired by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, in whose hands she is at present.

The *Nagasaki Express* of the 31st ultimo gives the following particulars respecting the damage sustained by this deservedly popular and very speedy trans-Pacific liner:—

A very brief inspection of the hull of the steamship *Gallie*, as she now lies in the dock at Tientsin, would conclusively show, even those with absolutely no knowledge of ship construction, that the damages done to the vessel are far more serious than previously reported. Upon the starboard side, from her bows to a spot under the stoke-hold, the plates are more or less bent and damaged, while in several places they have been smashed in. Upon the port side there is little damage visible, with the exception of a few started rivets and a roughly speaking, about 40 plates, 9 frames, and 4 bulkheads will require renewal or repairs. It may be accepted as settled that the vessel will have to go to Hongkong for these to be executed, after being temporarily patched up here. Altogether the damage extends from the vessel's bow for about 50 feet aft, and the huge indentations in the plates, on the starboard side especially, bear witness to the splendid riveting work done by the builders, Messrs Harland and Wolff.

It appears that at the point of which the impact with the rocks was most severe a number of bags of coffee with heavy general cargo stowed on the top of them acted as a species of buffer, and took off a considerable amount of strain from the frames; otherwise the damage would have probably been much greater. When the vessel first struck, the main-stay, a heavy wire rope, was carried away. The reason for this was not apparent at the time, as the heel of the mainmast was not shifted in any way. It now appears probable that when the keel of the vessel near the boiler space was struck, the jar caused the mast to jerk violently and thus carry away the stay.

Just as the *Gallie* was going into the dock on Friday last she touched the ground towards the south side of the entrance. What caused this we do not know. Mr. Crowe, the Dock-master, had just seen the *Kokura Maru* out and was going on board the *Gallie* as she grounded. Of course she was soon off again, but had she stuck upon the sill of the dock the probability is that she would have broken her back. The repairs to be executed here are not expected to occupy more than a few days, or a week at most.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH MATABLES.

SAVAGES BRAVELY CHARGE THE WHITES.

SEVERAL OFFICERS AND A NUMBER OF MEN KILLED.

CAPE TOWN, August 7th.

Details have been received here of a decisive victory won on Wednesday by 700 British troops composing Colonel Plummer's column over a native force estimated at 5,000 to 7,000. The latter fought desperately and bravely, and within a few yards of the British rapid-fire guns. About 500 Matable warriors were slain during the engagement, which lasted for several hours. The loss of the British includes Major Karshaw, Lieutenant Harvey, four sergeants and about thirty soldiers killed, and six officers, several non-commissioned officers and about fifty men wounded.

The Matables and their allies were commanded by Big Chiefs Sokombe and Umlugulu, and were divided into five impi or regiments, each of over 1,000 men, well supplied with arms and ammunition. At 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning a force of about 700 men—cavalry, infantry and artillery—all under British officers, marched to the Umlugulu valley. The white infantry, commanded by Captain Bedford, with two screw guns and Maxim rapid-fire gun, was detached to make a detour behind some hills and then take up a position from which the valley could be shelled. It had previously been reported by the scouts that the enemy in strong force was camped in the valley, preparing for forward movement upon the British position. The main body of the British troops was making its way to the position designated for the artillery to occupy.

While this movement was being executed, the guns being moved over a small, isolated kopje, the Matables made a sudden and determined dash at Captain Bedford's command. There was no strategy or concealment. The natives rushed headlong at the British, and in spite of the heavy fire which was poured into their ranks they succeeded in getting within fifty yards of the British. They reached a spot fifteen feet from the Maxim guns. A minute's delay would have proved fatal to the British detachment, as the white infantry was apparently unable to check the reckless wild charge of the tribesmen, who seemed to court death in their fierce attack upon the column. But when the screw guns began crashing into the enemy, tearing wide bloody gaps in the ranks, and the deadly Maxim rattled its hail of lead into the heavy masses of the rapidly moving blacks, the natives wavered and began to retreat. They began to give way, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Rallied by the chiefs, who bravely rushed to the front, encouraging their followers by a display of magnificent courage, the native warriors returned to the charge in the face of the fierce fire of the British guns, and Captain Bedford's force for a few moments was completely surrounded by the swirling waves of warriors who seemed to know no fear.

The position of the Bedford force was most critical, and the commander hurriedly ordered his signallers to ask Colonel Plummer to lose no time in advancing with the main body to their rescue. While the signalling was in progress a hot and determined fight raged around the guns, and several British officers and men fell. In the distance could be seen two more impi rushing forward to join in the attack upon Bedford's position. Colonel Plummer ordered the main body of the British troops to advance. The mounted men were sent forward to a gallant storm the hills on the left of Bedford's position, from which the natives were delivering a sharp fire.

The cavalry was gallantly led by Major Karshaw, who charged up to within fifteen yards of the enemy's position, when he was shot through the heart by a native, who alone immediately afterward fell literally riddled with bullets. The advance of the main body of Plummer's force was now met by the natives, who were pressing toward the Bedford detachment, and it seemed that they were about to retreat in order to escape being caught between two fires. The guns were thus able to do better execution, and a well-directed fire of case shot, followed by a well-placed fire of shrapnel, soon

charged the natives into a retreat, and when the full reinforcements came into action the enemy broke and fled.

The guns and war rockets played upon the natives as long as they were within range, but the main loss of the enemy was inflicted while they were so bravely charging, almost up to the muzzles of the British pieces. The bravery of the natives earned the admiration of the British, but their shooting was of the worst possible description. During the first rush upon the Bedford kopje, Captain Karshaw personally saw the Maxim gun by some man, and revolver work. At one time he was completely alone, the natives having driven back the gunners and being almost in possession of the piece. The Captain's determined stand, however, enabled the British to regain the gun, and he was helped out of his difficulties.

The defeat of the natives will undoubtedly have considerable effect, as the impi defeated are among the best trained of the rebel forces. It is believed, however, that further advances of the British forces must be made and another impi inflicted upon the natives before terms of peace will be considered by either side. A number of friendly natives, serving with the British, deserted to the enemy during the night. The engagement lasted about six hours.

General Carrington is understood to be preparing to drive the enemy eastward toward the upper part of the country, where another fight may occur before the backbone of the uprising is finally broken.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRISONERS AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

If one may judge from latest information as to the condition of the seventeen men who were caught on Rabbits Island in November last, and taken to Vladivostock, the further advances of the British forces must be made and another impi inflicted upon the natives before terms of peace will be considered by either side. A number of friendly natives, serving with the British, deserted to the enemy during the night. The engagement lasted about six hours.

General Carrington is understood to be preparing to drive the enemy eastward toward the upper part of the country, where another fight may occur before the backbone of the uprising is finally broken.

James Mahoney, American, Vladivostock Prison.

Dear Sir: I now take the pleasure of writing you these few lines hoping you will be as well as I leave as all about the same at present. Dear Sir, you will be so kind as to send me money & James McCarthy's also as we are in great need of it & please ask Jack Adams & Mike O. Herron for my clothes & send them also as we have got for to stop here another winter & please send all the clothes and boots belonging to the crew that were left in the *Saltan* as there is not one that's got either clothes or boots of his own all we have is what belongs to the prison our own clothes & boots are all worn out & please ask Jack Adams to send us some underclothes & socks & please ask the Consul for Campbell's Pension money & if you can't let it please be so kind as to send him 15 Dollars & if anything turns up for Ned Howe please let him know & please write the particulars to Edmund Brennan.

No. 128 Spear St. S. F.
P.S.—Please send up some papers & books of any description so long as it is reading matters Address Mail to the Prison.
Address Clothes Jas. Mahoney American c/o Mr. Smith
Vladivostock.

P.S.—Please send the money to same gentleman as you sent the remainder to but be sure and mention who the money is for, so that their will not be any dispute about it.

Please Mr. Kerman go to Benson of Y.F.B. and ask him to send my things along also and to be careful about the cigar case never mind the hat. Tell him that I have written to him but it could not be sent and that I will try again soon.

Respectfully—
F. B. Hill.

P.S.—Please send all the money belonging to the crew and send a note with it stating the amount each one has got belonging to him and send all Mail money and newspapers to
Mr. Dalton.

RACE STEWARDS AND RACING LAW.

A race in the first day of the recent Oatcannand Meeting furnished an incident which happily is not common among the amenities of Turf management in India. A Steward bandying angry words with a jockey in public view, the result of a race is an undignified spectacle, to say the least of it. There is nothing men get so unreasonably angry about as the loss of money, and any public nuisance by a race official calculated to throw suspicion on a jockey's riding evinces, we are constrained to say, something more than a gentleman's want of judgment. When such an utterance is complicated with Whore's ignorance of racing law, the matter is all the more to be deplored. There is a recognized mode of procedure and a recognized place for bringing charges against jockeys, and it need hardly be pointed out (or at least we should have thought so) that personal altercation with a jockey in the weighing room fulfils neither the one nor the other of these conditions. However, in the case to which we refer, it is satisfactory to be able to record that the Oatcannand Stewards, as a body, have completely exterminated both owner and jock from any suspicion of wrong doing, but, in view of the prevalence of place-betting, have referred the question for future guidance to the Calcutta Turf Club. We are not aware whether the piece of sense now involved has ever been raised before, but evidently the Oatcannand incident proves that an honest doubt, let us say, exists on the subject.

Now in theory a horse starts to win. Any other theory is not dissimilar with his presence at the post. It is true that we have heard of cases in which the second horse, and sometimes the third, comes in for a small share of the stakes, varying in value according to the aggregate of the whole, but that is simply an arrangement whereby to encourage owners by the prospect of something like a small consolation in the event of defeat. This, we think, is a fair way of stating the case, though it may be observed that, in the racing question, "The New Scum," a sample three-furlong event for Rs. 200, there was a second money in the case. Still here racing being the game of completion, it is the question may very naturally arise, as it has in this case, whether it be worth while, money or no money, running second at all. It is easy enough to conceive circumstances under which an owner's orders are "win or nothing." Such orders are given every day and may be easily reconciled with the theory underlying a bet. True, also,

that an owner may back his horse for a place, and then his instructions would necessarily be different, or he may not bet at all, or he may believe in having his representative ridden tight out, and this brings us at once to a consideration of the plain issue involved. Is it incumbent upon owners under any and every circumstance to have their horses ridden tight out? We should have thought it should. However, let us answer it by another question. Should a horse entered for a race be scratched? Certainly, if circumstances justify it. But then, what becomes of the betting? That is another question altogether.

After all said and done, although they are usually so intimately connected, horse-racing is one thing and betting another. The Jockey Club regulates the first. It will have nothing to do with the latter. There is this essential difference between horse-racing and betting. The first is quite possible without the latter, but so far as the turf is concerned, the latter is impossible without the former. An owner may contend, as some do, that horse-racing would, perhaps, be better without betting, that, so far from wanting to see a bookmaker on the course, the absence of that cheery individual would be an event for satisfaction. He does not ask the bookmaker to come with his odds and place betting, nor does he run his horses with any reference as to the ultimate result of mere turf gambling. No. He enters to win the race, and should this be impossible, then he cares not where his animal comes in, except that he declines to have it flogged up to a finish, just because a certain number of people whom he knows not, and about whom he does not care a rap, have gambled on the probability of this event taking place. Further, if it be contended that second places must be fought out, what about third places? Bookmakers pay 1, 2, 3, as well as 1, 2. The reply to this, is of course, identical with that to the former. Betting is not horse-racing, and so long as a horse is ridden fairly to win it is not at all obligatory that he should be ridden for any less reason when it is clear that he has no chance of securing the bracket. We can anticipate the reply of the Calcutta Turf Club; but the place better may like to know that, on the turf in theory at least, and in practice whenever it can be done, the dog still wags the tail, not the tail the dog—*Atlan*.

A NEW ARGUMENT AGAINST CORSETS.

This is the shape of a woman's waist on which a corset tight is laced. The ribs deformed by being squeezed, press on the lungs till they're diseased. The heart is jammed and cannot pump. The liver is a torpid lump; the stomach, crushed, cannot digest, and in a mass are all compressed. Therefore, this silly woman grows to be a beautiful mass of woe, but thinks that she has a lovely shape, though hideous as a crippled ape.

This is a woman's natural waist, which corsets never yet degraded. Inside it is a mine of health. Outside of charms it has a wealth. It is a thing of beauty true, and a sweet joy forever new. It needs no artful padding vile, or bustle big to give it style.

It's strong and solid, plump and sound, and hard to get one arm around. Alas! If women only knew the mischief that these corsets do, they'd let Dame Nature have her way, and never try her walt to "stay."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honour Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Judge.)

September 5th.

FIXTURES.

The following cases have been fixed for the respective dates:—

Friday, September 11th.

1224—Colon Singh v. J. A. M. Castro \$ 10.00

1227—Kwong Sang Loong v. Lung L. 20.40

1228—Kwong Sang Loong v. Hung 19.38

1229—Tsang Ut Kai v. The Kwong 10.00

1230—Marina Singh v. S. A. Ramjahn 80.00

and another.

JUDGMENTS.

Judgment was given for the plaintiffs in the following cases:—

1228—Wong Ip Ting v. Hu Shie Ki 100.00

and another.

1229—Lindsay and Davis v. Chan 9.00

Luck All and Chan Sam.

1240—The Fung Lung v. U Yam and two others 709.07

1241—Colonial Treasurer v. Cheung 1.76

1242—Colonial Treasurer v. Cheung Ma 1.36

1243—do. v. Lai Loi 1.18

1244—do. v. Tang Sin 1.18

1245—do. v. Tang Sam 1.31

1246—do. v. Fung San 1.36

1247—do. v. Chung To 73

1248—Lun Lung v. Cheung Wang Kai 948.47

1249—Georgie Singh v. Mr. H. B. B. 50.00

1250—Yung Tak v. Yung Tan Tung 50.00

1251—Yee Man Tai firm v. The Sun 819.95

1252—Kai Chung Lung v. The Sun 288.14

1253—We Hop Cheung v. We Cheung 50.78

and another.

1254—Jamaideen v. Ramjahn 20.00

1255—Allarika v. Hakumjahn 20.00

The following cases were settled outside the Court:—

831—R. S. Woonwalla & Co. v. Yuen 407.06

812—Lun Chung v. M. H. Baptista 54.10

1247—Colonial Treasurer v. Ng Ho 15

1248—Sun v. We 20.00

1249—Sun v. We 20.00

1250—Sun v. We 20.00

1251—Sun v. We 20.00

1252—Sun v. We 20.00

1253—Sun v. We 20.00

1254—Sun v. We 20.00

1255—Sun v. We 20.00

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

Indian (*Kangra*) 8th inst.

Indian and Straits (*Calindra*) 11th inst.

